

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) EP 0 863 188 A2

(12) EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
09.09.1998 Bulletin 1998/37

(51) Int Cl.⁶: C09C 3/08, C09B 67/00,
C09D 7/12

(21) Application number: 98301626.2

(22) Date of filing: 05.03.1998

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

- Ohsugi, Mineko
Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken (JP)
- Morii, Hiroko
Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken (JP)
- Kamigaki, Mamoru
Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken (JP)

(30) Priority: 06.03.1997 JP 70672/97

(71) Applicant: TODA KOGYO CORP.
Hiroshima-shi Hiroshima-ken (JP)

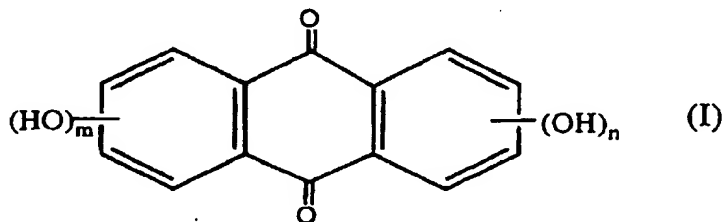
(74) Representative: Woods, Geoffrey Corlett
J.A. KEMP & CO.
14 South Square
Gray's Inn
London WC1R 5LX (GB)

(72) Inventors:
• Hayashi, Kazuyuki
Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken (JP)

(54) Pigment, process for producing the same and paint using the same

(57) A pigment for use in paints comprises:

a pigment particle as the core particle;
a lower coat on at least part of the surface of said pigment particle, comprising squaric acid and/or a polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I):



wherein m is 0 or an integer of 1 to 4, n is 0 or an integer of 1 to 4 and m+n is an integer of 2 to 4;

and

an upper coat on at least part of the surface of said coated particle, comprising at least one alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II):



wherein q is an integer of 2 to 10.

Description

The present invention relates to a pigment, a process for producing the pigment and a paint using the pigment, and more particularly, relates to a pigment suitably used for not only organic solvent-type paints but also water-based paints and having excellent dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability, a process for producing the pigment, and a paint produced by using the pigment.

Hitherto, inorganic pigments have been used as coloring agents for paints by dispersing these pigments in vehicle, because they are excellent in chemical resistance, weather resistance or the like, and has a high stability.

In recent years, there is an increasing demand for high performance and high quality of coating films obtained by applying a paint on various substrates and drying the applied paint. In order to meet such a demand, there have been strongly required improvements in properties of the pigment which are considered the most influential factor on the qualities of the coating films such as brightness of color tone, tinting strength, brightness and gloss. Further, it has been required that the pigment used in the paint shows an excellent dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability in a vehicle for the paint.

This fact is pointed out, for instance, in "The Latest Technique for Pigment Dispersion", published by the Technical Information Society in 1993, on page 15: "... Pigment is never used singly and the pigment is always used after dispersed in a binder resin, solvent or other suitable material. The fine pigment particles need to be easily dispersible and also homogeneously dispersed in the binder for obtaining a clear color tone, high tinting strength and other desired performance. However, since the more the fine particles, the less the stability thereof becomes, it is a matter of great account to maintain stable dispersibility of the pigment particles. ...", and "... The properties required for the pigment may be defined and classified as follows from the various viewpoints. Dispersibility is classified as a matter that affects the physical properties, but the dispersibility also has close relation to and influences the optical, chemical and specific functional properties. Namely, the improvement of dispersibility of the pigment for allowing uniform dispersion not only to mean enhancement of clearness of color tone, tinting strength, brightness and gloss of the coating films, but also to lead to improvement of chemical properties such as fastness, and workability. ..."

Paints are divided into two types depending on the solvent used: organic solvent-type paints using an organic solvent as main solvent and water-based paints using water as main solvent.

In recent years, water-based paints have been considered favorable in terms of safety, hygiene and environmental protection, because the water-based paints have no serious atmospheric pollution problem, are more advantageous in saving of resource and energy, and also are easy to handle, thereby causing little risk of a fire.

However, since the dispersion mechanism of the pigment particles in a water-based paint is different from that in the conventional organic solvent-type paints, it is impossible to disperse the pigment particles in a vehicle by the same dispersion techniques as used for the organic solvent-type paints. An aqueous resin (color developer) is used in a water-based paint. Although an organic solvent-type resin (color developer) exists in a dissolved state with a certain spread, the aqueous resin exists mostly in the form of particles such as emulsion polymer particles or colloidal particles, resulting in difficulty in exhibiting steric hindrance effect of the resin, and therefore, deteriorated dispersibility of the pigment particles in the resin. Consequently, it becomes a problem how the pigment particles should be dispersed in the vehicle and how long it should take until effected, that is, dispersion facility and dispersion homogeneity of pigment particles becomes the problem of primary consideration. Further, the dispersion stability comes into problem since the pigment particles tend to reagglomerate due to interaction between dispersed pigment particles and the aqueous resin particles.

Therefore, it has been strongly required to provide pigment particles which can sufficiently function for not only the organic solvent-type paints but also the water-based paints, and are excellent in dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability.

Conventionally, in order to improve dispersibility of pigment particles in vehicle, it has been proposed to coat pigment particle surfaces with various kinds of inorganic or organic compounds.

For example, in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open (KOKAI) No. 5-225552(1993), there are described ferromagnetic metal fine particles whose surfaces are treated with 3,4-dihydroxy-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione (squaric acid) as a 4-membered ring compound, and a magnetic recording medium using the particles. In Japanese Patent Application Laid-open (KOKAI) No. 5-225553(1993), there are described ferromagnetic metal fine particles whose surfaces are treated with aromatic organic acids having an anthraquinone skeleton such as alizarin, and a magnetic recording medium using the particles.

Also, in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open (KOKAI) No. 8-120191(1995) which corresponds to U.S. Patent No. 5,686,012, there are described colored inorganic particles whose surfaces are coated with squaric acid and then with polysiloxane modified with polyether or the like.

In addition, various methods have been attempted to modify surfaces of the pigment particles with alcohol or the like. For instance, there have been proposed a method of imparting a lipophilic property to metal oxide particles by boiling the particles in alcohols having not more than 8 carbon atoms (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open (KOKAI)

No. 48-100398(1973)), a method of improving the dispersibility of hydrophilic pigment particles by adding an aliphatic alcohol and non-polar solvent to the particles, and then heating the mixture while stirring to fix the alcohol on surfaces of the particles (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open (KOKAI) No. 49-97822(1974)), a method of surface-treating metal oxide particles by chemically bonding ethylene glycol or the like on surfaces of the metal oxide particles and then reacting unreacted alcoholic hydroxyl group of the ethylene glycol with an ethylenically unsaturated bond-containing compound (Japanese Patent Publication (KOKOKU) No. 57-1483(1982)), a method of surface-treating metal oxide particles by reacting the monovalent alcohol-treated particles with a polyvalent alcohol to conduct an ester exchange reaction therebetween (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open (KOKAI) No. 4-92803(1992)), or the like.

Furthermore, there have been proposed inorganic pigment particles whose surfaces are coated with a surface active reaction product obtained by reacting a polyol having 3 to 4 hydroxyl groups and 3 to 7 carbon atoms such as trimethylol propane, with alkylene oxide in an amount of about 1 to about 5 moles per one hydroxyl group of the polyol (Japanese Patent Publication (KOKOKU) No. 53-18539(1978)), or the like.

However, any of these conventional pigment particles cannot exhibit a sufficient dispersibility when used in water-based paints.

That is, the above-mentioned ferromagnetic metal fine particles described in Japanese Patent Applications Laid-open (KOKAI) Nos. 5-225552(1993) and 5-225553(1993) whose surfaces are treated with the squaric acid or the aromatic organic acid having an anthraquinone skeleton (such as alizarin) cannot exhibit a sufficient negative charging property when used as pigment particles in water-based paints.

The above-mentioned pigment particles described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open (KOKAI) No. 8-120191(1995) have an upper coating layer comprising polysiloxane. Since the polysiloxane is a relatively expensive treating agent and since it is necessary to conduct the coating treatment at a high temperature due to a high molecular weight thereof, the pigment particles are disadvantageous from industrial viewpoints.

The pigment particles described in Japanese Patent Applications Laid-open (KOKAI) Nos. 48-100398(1973), 49-97822(1974) and 4-92803(1992) and Japanese Patent Publication (KOKOKU) No. 57-1483(1982) are surface-treated mainly for imparting a lipophilic property thereto such that the particles can be used in organic solvent-type paints. Therefore, when these particles are used in water-based paints, sufficient dispersibility of the particles therein cannot be achieved.

Further, the inorganic particles described in Japanese Patent Publication (KOKOKU) No. 53-18539(1988) are coated with the surface active reaction product to facilitate the dispersion of the particles in both aqueous and organic solvents. However, as described in Comparative Examples hereinafter, the inorganic particles cannot show a sufficient dispersibility in water-based paints.

In consequence, it has been still strongly demanded to provide pigment particles which can show excellent dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability when used in not only organic solvent-type paints but also water-based paints.

As a result of the present inventors' earnest studies, it has been found that by mixing pigment particles with squaric acid in water or alcohol as a dispersing solvent, followed by filtering and drying, to form a lower coat comprising squaric acid on at least a part of surface of the pigment particle, and then mixing the squaric acid-coated particles with at least one kind of alkylene glycol represented by the general formula: $C_nH_{2n}(OH)_2$, wherein n is an integer of 2 to 10, to form an upper coat comprising alkylene glycol on at least a part of the said coated pigment particle, the obtained particles can show excellent dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability in paints, especially in water-based paints. The present invention has been attained on the basis of this finding.

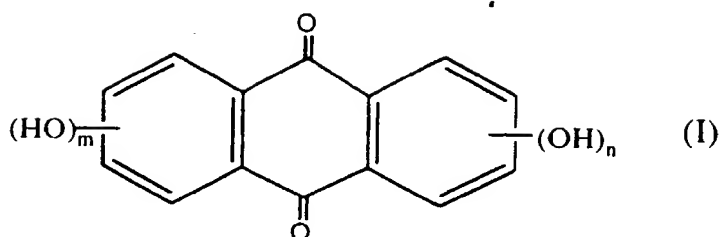
An object of the present invention is to provide a pigment which is excellent in dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability in paints, especially in a water-based paint.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a paint, especially a water-based paint which can show an excellent storage stability due to excellent dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability of pigment in a paint base material in addition to excellent brightness of color tone, tinting strength, brightness and gloss.

To accomplish the aim, in a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a pigment comprising:

pigment particle as core particle;

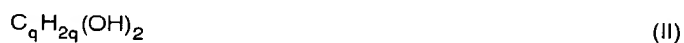
a lower coat formed on at least a part of surface of the pigment particle, comprising (a) squaric acid, (b) polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I):



wherein m is an integer of 0 to 4, n is an integer of 0 to 4 and m+n is an integer of 2 to 4,

15 or (c) a mixture of the squaric acid and the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I); and

an upper coat formed on at least a part of surface of the obtained particle, comprising at least one alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II):

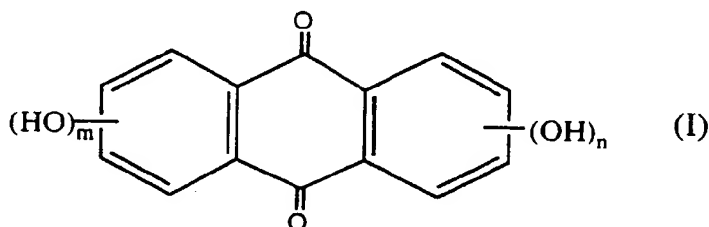


wherein q is an integer of 2 to 10.

25 In a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a paint comprising a paint base material and a pigment comprising:

pigment particle as core particle;

30 a lower coat formed on at least a part of surface of the pigment particle, comprising (a) squaric acid, (b) polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I);



wherein m is an integer of 0 to 4, n is an integer of 0 to 4 and m+n is an integer of 2 to 4,

45 or (c) a mixture of the squaric acid and the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I); and

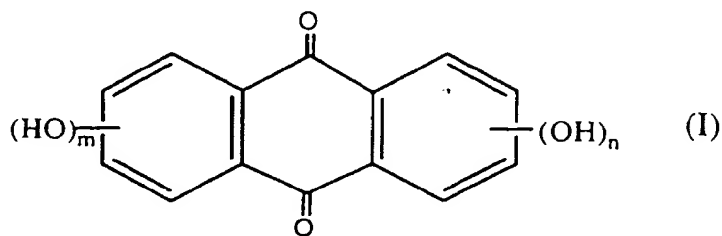
50 an upper coat formed on at least a part of surface of the obtained particle, comprising at least one alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II):



wherein q is an integer of 2 to 10.

In a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for producing a pigment, comprising:

mixing as a dispersing solvent water or alcohol, pigment particles with squaric acid, polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I):



wherein m is an integer of 0 to 4, n is an integer of 0 to 4 and m+n is an integer of 2 to 4,

or a mixture of squaric acid and polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I), followed by filtering and drying, to form a lower coat comprising squaric acid, polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I) or the mixture thereof on at least a part of surface of the pigment particle; and

a second step of mixing the obtained pigment particles with at least one alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II):



wherein q is an integer of 2 to 10,

to form an upper coat comprising the alkylene glycol on at least a part of surface of the obtained particle.

First, the pigment according to the present invention is described.

The pigment used as core particles in the present invention is composed of the following various known pigment particles.

Specific examples of the core pigment particles may include white pigment particles such as zinc white (ZnO), white lead ($2PbCO_3 \cdot Pb(OH)_2$), basic lead sulfate ($3PbSO_4 \cdot PbO \sim 2PbSO_4 \cdot PbO$), lead sulfate ($PbSO_4$), lithopone ($ZnS + BaSO_4$), zinc sulfide (ZnS), titanium dioxide (TiO_2) and antimony oxide (Sb_2O_3); black pigment particles such as carbon black (C), graphite (C) and black iron oxide ($FeO_x \cdot Fe_2O_3$ ($0 < x \leq 1$)); yellow pigment particles such as chrome yellow ($PbCrO_4$), zinc yellow ($ZnCrO_4$), barium chromate ($BaCrO_4$), cadmium yellow (CdS), yellow iron oxide hydroxide ($FeOOH \cdot nH_2O$), ochre ($Fe_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2 \cdot Al_2O_3$), titan yellow ($TiO_2 \cdot NiO \cdot Sb_2O_3$), lead cyanamide ($Pb(CN)_2$) and calcium plumbate (Ca_2PbO_4); orange pigment particles such as chrome orange ($PbCrO_4 \cdot PbO$) and chrome vermillion ($PbCrO_4 \cdot PbMoO_4 \cdot PbSO_4$); brown pigment particles such as brown iron oxide ($\gamma\text{-}Fe_2O_3$) and umber ($Fe_2O_3 + MnO_2 + Mn_3O_4$); red pigment particles such as red iron oxide ($\alpha\text{-}Fe_2O_3$), red lead (Pb_3O_4), vermillion (HgS), cadmium red ($CdS + CdSe$), cadmium mercury red ($CdS + HgS$) and antimony vermillion ($2Sb_2S_3 \cdot Sb_2O_3$ or $Sb_2S_3 \cdot Sb_2O_3$); violet pigment particles such as cobalt violet deep ($Co_3(PO_4)_2$, $Co_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$), cobalt violet light ($Co_3(AsO_4)_2$, $Co_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$) and manganese violet ($Mn_2(PO_4)_3$, $(NH_4)_2Mn(P_2O_7)_2$); blue pigment particles such as ultramarine ($3NaAlSi_3O_8 \cdot Na_2S_2$, $2(Na_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot Na_2S_2)$), Prussian blue ($Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3 \cdot nH_2O$), cobalt blue ($CoO \cdot nAl_2O_3$ ($n=2$ to 3)) and cerulean blue ($CoO \cdot nSnO_2 \cdot mMgO$ ($n=1.5$ to 3.5 , $m=2$ to 6)); and green pigment particles such as chrome green (prussian blue + chrome yellow), zinc green (zinc yellow + prussian blue), chromium oxide green (Cr_2O_3), veridian ($Cr_2O(OH)_4$), emerald green ($Cu(CH_3COO)_2 \cdot 3CuO(AsO_2)_2$) and cobalt green ($CoO \cdot ZnO \cdot MgO$).

Among these pigment particles, zinc white (ZnO), white lead ($2PbCO_3 \cdot Pb(OH)_2$), titanium dioxide (TiO_2), antimony oxide (Sb_2O_3), black iron oxide ($FeO_x \cdot Fe_2O_3$ ($0 < x \leq 1$)), chrome yellow ($PbCrO_4$), zinc yellow ($ZnCrO_4$), cadmium yellow (CdS), yellow iron oxide hydroxide ($FeOOH \cdot nH_2O$), titan yellow ($TiO_2 \cdot NiO \cdot Sb_2O_3$), chrome vermillion ($PbCrO_4 \cdot PbMoO_4 \cdot PbSO_4$), brown iron oxide ($\gamma\text{-}Fe_2O_3$), red iron oxide ($\alpha\text{-}Fe_2O_3$), cadmium red ($CdS + CdSe$), cadmium mercury red ($CdS + HgS$), cobalt blue ($CoO \cdot nAl_2O_3$ ($n=2$ to 3)), chrome green (prussian blue + chrome yellow) and chromium oxide green (Cr_2O_3) are preferred, because the effect of the present invention can be effectively accomplished. Further, the iron oxide-based particles such as black iron oxide ($Fe^{2+}_x Fe^{3+}_{(8-2x)/3} O_4$ ($0 < x \leq 1$)), red iron oxide ($\alpha\text{-}Fe_2O_3$) and brown iron oxide ($\gamma\text{-}Fe_2O_3$), yellow iron oxide hydroxide ($FeOOH \cdot nH_2O$), titanium dioxide (TiO_2), chrome yellow ($PbCrO_4$) and chromium oxide green (Cr_2O_3) are more preferred.

Especially, the iron oxide-based particles such as brown iron oxide ($\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$), black iron oxide ($\text{FeO}_x \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ($0 < x \leq 1$)) and red iron oxide ($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$), and yellow iron oxide hydroxide ($\text{FeOOH} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$) are even more preferred.

The above-mentioned various known pigment particles used as core particles in the present invention have an average particle diameter of usually 0.01 to 10 μm , preferably 0.1 to 3 μm , and may be of any suitable shape such as acicular shape, spindle-like shape, plate-like shape, spherical shape, cubic shape, octahedral shape or granular shape.

The BET specific surface area of these particles may be in the range of usually 0.1 to 80 m^2/g , preferably 1 to 60 m^2/g . Especially, in the case of granular particles, the average particle diameter of the iron oxide-based particles or the yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles used in the present invention is usually 0.01 to 10 μm . In view of tinting strength and brightness, the average particle diameter thereof is preferably 0.05 to 3.0 μm , more preferably 0.1 to 0.5 μm .

In the case of acicular-like or spindle-like particles, the average major axial diameter of the iron oxide-based particles or the yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles is usually 0.05 to 20 μm and the average aspect ratio (average major axial diameter/average minor axial diameter) thereof is usually 2:1 to 20:1. In view of tinting strength and brightness, the average major axial diameter thereof is preferably 0.05 to 5.0 μm , more preferably 0.1 to 1.0 μm , and the average aspect ratio (average major axial diameter /average minor axial diameter) thereof is preferably 2:1 to 15:1, more preferably 2:1 to 10:1.

In addition, in the case of plate-like particles, the average particle diameter (plate surface diameter) of the iron oxide-based particles or the yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles is usually 0.01 to 20.0 μm , and the average thickness thereof is usually 0.005 to 2.0 μm . In view of tinting strength and brightness, the average particle diameter (plate surface diameter) is preferably 0.05 to 15.0 μm , more preferably 0.1 to 10.0 μm , and the average thickness is preferably 0.007 to 1.5 μm , more preferably 0.01 to 1.0 μm .

The pigment according to the present invention comprises the above-mentioned various known pigment particles as core particles, a lower coat formed on surfaces of the core particles, comprising (a) squaric acid, (b) polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton or (c) both squaric acid and polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton, and an upper coat formed on the lower coat, comprising alkylene glycol.

The coating amount of the squaric acid on surfaces of the core particles is preferably 0.01 to 10 % by weight (calculated as C), more preferably 0.02 to 5 % by weight based on the total weight of the pigment. When the coating amount of the squaric acid is less than 0.01 % by weight, the effect of fixing the upper coat comprising alkylene glycol thereon in the next step may not be sufficiently exhibited, thereby causing difficulty in producing the aimed pigment having an excellent dispersibility. On the other hand, when the coating amount of the squaric acid is more than 10 % by weight, no further effect of increasing dispersibility of the pigment may not be expected because the effect is already saturated.

The coating amount of the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton, on surfaces of the core particles is preferably 0.01 to 10 % by weight (calculated as C), more preferably 0.02 to 5 % by weight based on the total weight of the pigment. When the coating amount of the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton is less than 0.01 % by weight, the effect of fixing the upper coat comprising alkylene glycol thereon in the next step may not be sufficiently exhibited, thereby causing difficulty in producing the aimed pigment having an excellent dispersibility. On the other hand, when the coating amount of the polyol is more than 10 % by weight, no further effect of increasing dispersibility of the pigment may not be expected because the effect is already saturated.

Further, in the case where the lower coat comprises both squaric acid and polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton, the total coating amount of the squaric acid and the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton on the surfaces of the core particles is preferably 0.01 to 10 % by weight (calculated as C), more preferably 0.02 to 5 % by weight based on the total weight of the pigment.

The coating amount of the alkylene glycol on the lower coat is preferably 0.01 to 10 % by weight (calculated as C), more preferably 0.02 to 5 % by weight based on the total weight of the pigment. When the coating amount of the alkylene glycol is less than 0.01 % by weight, it may become difficult to produce the aimed pigment having an excellent dispersibility. On the other hand, when the coating amount of the alkylene glycol is more than 10 % by weight, no further effect of increasing dispersibility of the pigment may not be expected because the effect is already saturated.

The average particle diameter, shape and BET specific surface area of the pigment according to the present invention may be almost the same as those of the above-mentioned various known pigment particles used as the core particles.

The pigment according to the present invention is useful for not only an organic solvent-type paint but also a water-based paint. Especially, when the pigment is used in the water-based paint, there can be obtained a water-based paint having excellent coating properties.

As for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying squaric acid as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in a water-based paint, (i) in the case where red iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of a coating film obtained by applying the paint on a substrate is not less than 82 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 87 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction

percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %.

(ii) In the case where yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %. (iii) In the case where black iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %. (iv) In the case where brown iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of a coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %. The above-mentioned absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss is measured by the method of the evaluation of the dispersion stability in the Examples.

As for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying squaric acid as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on the surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in a water-based paint, in the case where pigment particles other than iron oxide particles and yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 75 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %.

Alternatively, as for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying squaric acid as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on the surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in an organic solvent-type paint, (i) in the case where red iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of a coating film obtained by applying the paint on a substrate is not less than 82 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 87 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %. (ii) In the case where yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %. (iii) In the case where black iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %. (iv) In the case where brown iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of a coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %.

As for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying squaric acid as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on the surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in an organic solvent-type paint, in the case where pigment particles other than iron oxide particles and yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 75 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %.

As for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I) as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on the surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in a water-based paint, (i) in the case where red iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of a coating film obtained by applying the paint on a substrate is not less than 82 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 87 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %. (ii) In the case where yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %. (iii) In the case where black iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %. (iv) In the case where brown iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %.

As for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I) as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on the surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in a water-based paint, in the case where pigment particles other than iron oxide particles and yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 75 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and

not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %.

Alternatively, as for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I) as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on the surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in an organic solvent-type paint, (i) in the case where red iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of a coating film obtained by applying the paint on a substrate is not less than 82 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 87 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %. (ii) In the case where yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %. (iii) In the case where black iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %. (iv) In the case where brown iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %.

As for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I) as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on the surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in an organic solvent-type paint, in the case where pigment particles other than iron oxide particles and yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 75 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 10 %.

As for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying both squaric acid and polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I) as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on the surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in a water-based paint, (i) in the case where red iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of a coating film obtained by applying the paint on a substrate is not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 90 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 6 %. (ii) In the case where yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 83 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 88 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %. (iii) In the case where black iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 83 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 88 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %. (iv) In the case where brown iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 83 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 88 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %.

As for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying both squaric acid and polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I) as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in a water-based paint, in the case where pigment particles other than iron oxide particles and yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %.

Alternatively, as for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying both squaric acid and polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I) as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on the surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in an organic solvent-type paint, (i) in the case where red iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of a coating film obtained by applying the paint on a substrate is not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 90 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 6 %.

(ii) In the case where yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 83 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 88 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %. (iii) In the case where black iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 83 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 88 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value

of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %. (iv) In the case where brown iron oxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 83 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 88 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %.

As for the dispersibility of the pigment obtained by sequentially applying both squaric acid and polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I) as a lower coat and alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II) as an upper coat on the surfaces of core particles according to the present invention when used in an organic solvent-type paint, in the case where pigment particles other than iron oxide particles and yellow iron oxide hydroxide particles are used as the core particles, the gloss of the coating film is not less than 80 % when the dispersion time is 45 minutes and not less than 85 % when the dispersion time is 90 minutes, with the absolute value of reduction percentage of the gloss being not more than 8 %.

Next, the process for producing the pigment according to the present invention is described.

The core particles to be treated according to the present invention may be selected from the above-mentioned various known pigment particles.

The squaric acid used in the present invention is not particularly restricted. For example, commercially available 3,4-dihydroxy-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione (produced by TOKYO KASEI KOGYO CO., LTD.) can be used as the squaric acid.

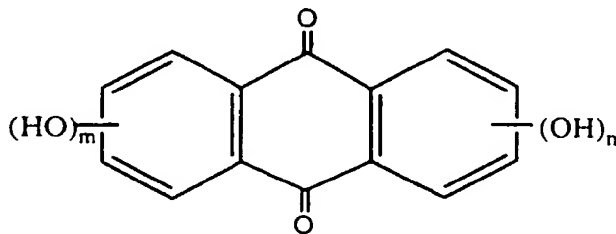
When the surfaces of the pigment particles as core particles are coated with squaric acid, the pigment particles to be treated and squaric acid are mixed together in water or alcohol as a dispersing solvent, and then the mixture is sufficiently stirred to apply the squaric acid on the surfaces of the pigment particles, followed by filtering and drying, thereby obtaining a pigment composed of the pigment particles coated with squaric acid. When the pigment particles to be treated and squaric acid are mixed together, the order of addition of these coating components into water or alcohol is optional, namely any one of these coating components may be added in advance of the other, or both can be added simultaneously.

The squaric acid used in the present invention is usually maintained in a solid state at ordinary temperature. Upon coating, the squaric acid may be directly added, or may be added in the form of a solution prepared by previously dissolving it in water or alcohol. Preferably, squaric acid is added in the form of a solution.

In the case where the squaric acid is added in the form of a solution, the concentration thereof is usually 0.1 to 50 g/liter, preferably 0.5 to 10 g/liter.

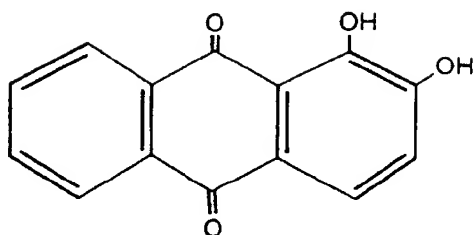
The amount of the squaric acid added is 0.025 to 30.0 % by weight, preferably 0.05 to 25.0 % by weight based on the weight of the pigment particles to be treated. When the amount of squaric acid added is less than 0.025 % by weight, the effect of fixing the upper coat comprising alkylene glycol on the lower coat comprising squaric acid in the next step becomes insufficient, thereby causing difficulty in producing the aimed pigment having an excellent dispersibility. On the other hand, when the amount of the squaric acid added is more than 30.0 % by weight, no further effect cannot be expected because the effect is already saturated.

In the present invention, as the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton, there may be used those polyols containing anthraquinone as a main skeleton and having 2 to 4 hydroxyl groups in total, which are represented by the general formula:

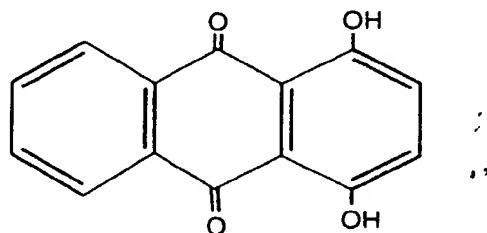


wherein m is an integer of 0 to 4, n is an integer of 0 to 4 and m+n is an integer of 2 to 4,

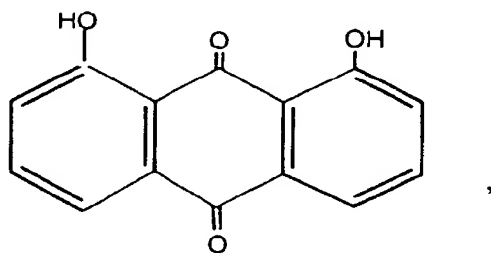
Specific examples of the polyols having an anthraquinone skeleton may include alizarin (1,2-dihydroxyanthraquinone) represented by the formula:



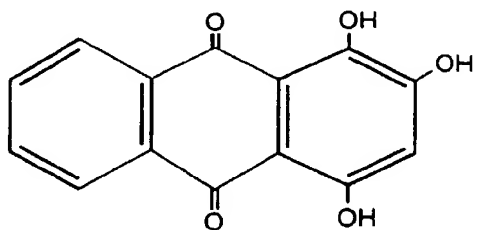
quinizarin (1,4-dihydroxyanthraquinone) represented by the formula: (



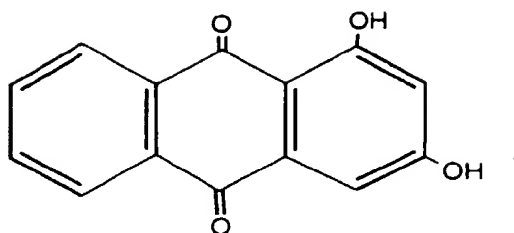
chrysazin (1,8-dihydroxyanthraquinone) represented by the formula:



purpurin (1,2,4-trihydroxyanthraquinone) represented by the formula:



purpuroxanthin (1,3-dihydroxyanthraquinone) represented by the formula:



or the like.

When the surfaces of the pigment particles as core particles are coated with polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I), the pigment particles to be treated and the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton are mixed together in alcohol as a dispersing solvent and then the resultant mixture is sufficiently stirred, followed by filtering and drying, thereby obtaining pigment particles coated with polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton. Since the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton is usually maintained in a solid state at ordinary temperature, it is preferred that the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton be used in the form of a solution upon coating by previously dissolving it in alcohol such as ethanol.

The concentration of the solution containing the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton, is usually 0.1 to 50 g/liter, preferably 0.5 to 10 g/liter.

The amount of the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton added is 0.015 to 20.0 % by weight, preferably 0.03 to 10.0 % by weight based on the weight of the core pigment particles to be treated. When the amount of the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton added is less than 0.015 % by weight, the effect of fixing the upper coat comprising alkylene glycol on the lower coat comprising the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton in the next step may become insufficient, thereby causing difficulty in producing the aimed pigment having an excellent dispersibility. On the other hand, when the amount of the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton added is more than 20.0 % by weight, no further effect of increasing the dispersibility may not be expected because the effect is already saturated.

Meanwhile, in the case where the core pigment particles are to be coated with both squaric acid and polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I), the total amount of the squaric acid added and the polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton added, is preferably 0.015 to 30.0 % by weight, more preferably 0.03 to 15 % by weight based on the weight of the core pigment particles.

As the alkylene glycol used in the present invention, there may be exemplified those represented by the general formula of $C_nH_{2n}(OH)_2$, wherein n (carbon number) is an integer of 2 to 10.

Specific examples of the alkylene glycols may include ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, trimethylene glycol, butane diol, pentane diol, hexane diol, pinacol, heptane diol, octane diol, nonane diol, decane diol or the like. The carbon number of the alkylene glycol is preferably 2 to 7, more preferably 2 to 6. When the carbon number n is more than 11, the alkylene glycol may exhibit a high melting point, whereby there may arise such disadvantage that the treatment for uniformly coating the surfaces of the pigment particles with alkylene glycol must be conducted at a relatively high temperature.

The amount of the alkylene glycol added is usually 0.015 to 30 % by weight, preferably 0.03 to 15 % by weight based on the weight of the core pigment particles. When the amount of the alkylene glycol added is less than 0.015 % by weight, the resultant coated particles may not exhibit a sufficient charging property, thereby causing difficulty in producing the aimed pigment having an excellent dispersibility. On the other hand, when the amount of the alkylene glycol added is more than 30 % by weight, no further effect of increasing the dispersibility may not be obtained because the effect is already saturated.

The pigment particles coated with squaric acid, polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton or both thereof, can be further coated with the alkylene glycol only by mixing the coated pigment particles from the first coating step and the alkylene glycol together in a mixer under a dry mixing method.

Meanwhile, when the coated pigment particles from the first coating step is mixed with the alkylene glycol, it is preferred that the coated pigment particles is previously heated to a temperature of not less than 40°C, preferably not less than 60°C, more preferably 80 to 120°C to adjust the water content thereof to not more than 0.5 % by weight. When the water content in the coated pigment particles from the first coating step is too large, the coated pigment particles are forced to agglomerate with each other by the action of water crosslinked between the particles. Once such an agglomeration is caused, it may become difficult to uniformly coat individual pigment particles with alkylene glycol.

As the mixers used in the present invention for mixing the coated pigment particles from the first coating step and alkylene glycol with each other, there may be exemplified any mixers commonly used for this purpose, such as high-

speed agitation-type mixer, Henschel mixer, speed mixer, ball cutter, power mixer, hybrid mixer or the like. Among them, Henschel mixer is preferably used to form a uniform coat comprising alkylene glycol on the surface of the coated pigment particles.

The temperature upon mixing or stirring is preferably not less than 40°C, more preferably not less than 60°C, and the upper limit thereof is not more than the boiling point of alkylene glycol used. It is preferred that the mixing is performed at a temperature of not less than 40°C in order to reduce the viscosity of alkylene glycol used and form a uniform coat comprising alkylene glycol on the surfaces of the coated pigment particles.

The mixing or stirring time is usually at least 5 minutes, preferably not less than 10 minutes.

Next, the water-based paint according to the present invention is described.

The water-based paint according to the present invention is a paint prepared by using water as a main solvent, and therefore, includes both water-soluble paints and water-dispersion paints.

The water-dispersion paints may further include emulsion-type paints and colloidal dispersion-type paints.

The water-based paint according to the present invention comprises a paint base material and a pigment dispersed therein. The amount of the pigment dispersed may be in the range of 10 to 90 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the paint base material. In view of handling of the obtained paint, the amount of the pigment dispersed is preferably in the range of 20 to 60 parts by weight, more preferably 30 to 50 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the paint base material. When the shear rate D of the water-based paint is 1.92 sec^{-1} , the apparent viscosity of the water-based paint according to the present invention is preferably 100 to 3,000 cP, more preferably 300 to 2,000 cP.

The absolute value of zeta potential of the water-based paint according to the present invention is preferably not less than 10 mV, more preferably not less than 20 mV.

The storage stability of the water-based paint according to the present invention is preferably not less than 70 %, more preferably not less than 75 %.

Meanwhile, the pigment according to the present invention can also be suitably applied to organic solvent-type paints. In this case, the organic solvent-type paint is composed of a paint base material and a pigment dispersed therein. The amount of the pigment dispersed may be in the range of 10 to 90 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the basic constituting material. In view of handling of the obtained organic solvent-type paint, the amount of the pigment dispersed is preferably 20 to 60 parts by weight, more preferably 30 to 50 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the paint base material.

The paint base material may contain water, a resin, a solvent, and if required, extender pigment particles, a drying accelerator, a surfactant, a curing promoter, auxiliaries or the like.

The amount of the solvent used in the paint according to the present invention is preferably 50 to 5,000 parts by weight, more preferably 100 to 2,000 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the resin. When the amount of the solvent is less than 50 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the resin, the vehicle viscosity of the paint may become too high so that it is difficult to perform homogeneous mixing and dispersion. On the other hand, when the amount of the solvent is more than 5,000 parts by weight, the solvent content in the paint may increase to such an extent that the dispersing shear force does not act on the particles during mixing and dispersion.

The resins for water-based paints usable in the present invention may include those commonly used for this purpose, such as water-soluble alkyd resins, water-soluble acrylic resins, water-soluble urethane resins, water-soluble epoxy resins, water-soluble melamine resins, acrylic emulsion resin, acrylic styrene emulsion resins, urethane emulsion resins, epoxy emulsion resins, vinyl acetate emulsion resins or the like.

As the resins for organic solvent-type paints, there can be used those commonly used for this purpose, such as acrylic resins, alkyd resins, polyester resins, polyurethane resins, epoxy resins, phenol resins, melamine resins, amino resins or the like.

Examples of the solvents for water-based paints used in the present invention may include those commonly used for this purpose, such as water, butyl cellosolve, ethyl cellosolve, propylene glycol monomethyl ether, methyl cellosolve acetate, butoxyethyl acetate, ethoxyethanol, hexoxyethanol, methyl ethyl ketone, phenyl glycol ether, ethanol, butyl alcohol, butoxyethanol, propanol, propoxypropanol or the like.

As the solvents for organic solvent-type paints, there can be exemplified those commonly used for this purpose, such as toluene, xylene, butyl acetate, methyl acetate, methyl isobutyl ketone, butyl cellosolve, ethyl cellosolve, butyl alcohol, aliphatic hydrocarbons or the like.

As the defoaming agents used in the present invention, there may be exemplified commercially available products such as NOPCO 8034, SN DEFOAMER 477, SN DEFOAMER 5013, SN DEFOAMER 247, SN DEFOAMER 382 (trade-names: produced by SANNOPCO CO., LTD.), ANTIFOAM 08, EMULGEN 903 (trade-names: produced by KAO CO., LTD.) or BYK-020 (trade-name: produced by BYK CO., LTD.).

In the water-based paints, there may also be used film-forming assistants such as alcohols or glycol ethers.

The emulsion-type paints can be prepared by adding a pigment, an additive, water and if necessary, an organic solvent to an emulsion resin. As the additives, there may be exemplified dispersant, rust preventive, defoaming agent,

film-forming agent or the like. As the film-forming agents, there may be used higher alcohols, glycols and hydrocarbons.

The colloidal dispersion-type paints may be composed of a colloidal dispersion resin, a pigment, an additive, a neutralizer, water, an organic solvent or the like.

As the additives for the colloidal dispersion-type paints, there may be exemplified dispersant, defoaming agent, rust preventive or the like, i.e., the same additives as those for the emulsion-type paints except film-forming agent.

The water-based paints may be composed of a water-soluble resin, a pigment, an additive, water, an organic solvents or the like. As the additives for the water-based paints, there may be exemplified dispersant, defoaming agent, neutralizer, rust preventive or the like.

In addition, if required, the water-based paint may further contain extender pigment, aggregate, neutralizer, film-forming assistant, pigment dispersant, pigment wetting agent, thickener (viscosity-imparting agent), antiseptic agent, mildew proofing agent, antifreezing agent, rust preventive, dryer or the like.

The water-based paint according to the present invention can be produced by dispersing the pigment according to the present invention and the above-mentioned paint base material in specific weight ratios in water by a commonly used mixer such as ball mill, roll mill, homomixer, shaker, attritor or sand grinder.

The pigment according to the present invention, which has a lower coat formed on surface of the core particles, comprising squaric acid and/or polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I) and an upper coat comprising alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II), can be applied to both of the water-based paint and the organic solvent-type paint, and can exhibit excellent dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability, irrespective of type of the paint used.

The reason why the pigment according to the present invention can be effectively applied to both the water-based paint and organic solvent-type paint, is considered by the present inventors as follows.

That is, in the organic solvent-type paint, a resin is absorbed on the surfaces of the pigment particles with a spread, so that when the pigment particles approach each other, a large repulsion force, i.e., so-called steric hindrance effect, is produced by the absorbed resin so as to hinder the approach of the pigment particles to each other, thereby allowing the pigment particles to stay stably in the paint.

In the water-based paints, however, as described above, the resin exists in the form of particles without spread on the surfaces of the pigment particles, the steric hindrance effect observed with respect to the pigment particles in the organic solvent-type paints is unlikely to be achieved, thereby causing difficulty in dispersing the pigment particles in the water-based paint.

It is known that, generally, the higher the absolute value of zeta potential of suspended particles in a paint, the more excellent the dispersibility of the suspended particles due to electrostatic repulsion.

However, in the case of the coated pigment particles according to the present invention which has a lower coat formed on surface of the core particles, comprising squaric acid and/or polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I) and an upper coat comprising alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II), the zeta potential in the water-based paint is about -20 to -100 mV, especially about -30 to -100 mV, as described in Examples hereinafter, and the absolute value thereof is high, so that in the water-based paint, the surface of the particles tend to be charged negatively, thereby producing a large electrostatic repulsion between the particles. Due to the large electrostatic repulsion, agglomerated particles tend to be released from each other, and allowed to be dispersed in a state approximating that of the primary particles, thereby enabling the pigment to be dispersed in the water-based paint with excellent dispersion facility and dispersion homogeneity.

After once dispersed in a state close to the primary particles, the coated pigment particles can be maintained in such a dispersed state for a long period of time by the electrostatic repulsion between the particles, thereby ensuring excellent dispersion stability of the particles.

With respect to the bonding condition between squaric acid and the core pigment particles, for example, in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open (KOKAI) No. 5-225552(1993), it is described that "It was confirmed that when the particles are treated with 3,4-dihydroxy-3-cyclobutene, water is produced by the treatment reaction. This indicates that the adsorption reaction between the treating agent and the surfaces of the ferromagnetic metal fine particles is accompanied with dehydration, and that the oxygen atom of hydroxyl group of the compound is directly bonded to the surfaces of the ferromagnetic metal fine particles (e.g., iron particles)."

In addition, since the pigment according to the present invention has the lower coat formed on the surfaces of the core particles, comprising squaric acid and/or polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton, the alkylene glycol upper coat can be firmly fixed on the particles due to the chemical bond between alkylene glycol and squaric acid and/or polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton.

Whereas, when only a single coat comprising squaric acid and/or polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton exists on the surfaces of the core particles, the absolute value of zeta potential is small as described in Comparative Examples 40 to 42 and 82 to 84 hereinafter, so that the pigment cannot be charged sufficiently and the dispersibility thereof becomes unsatisfactory.

Also, when only a single coat comprising alkylene glycol exists on the surfaces of the core particles, the alkylene

glycol coat tends to be separated and peeled-off from the surfaces of the core particles as described in Comparative Examples 34 to 36 and 62 to 64 hereinafter, so that the pigment cannot be charged sufficiently and the dispersibility thereof becomes unsatisfactory.

Further, in the case where the order of application of the upper and lower coats is reversed, i.e., in the case where alkylene glycol is first applied onto the surfaces of the core particles to form a lower coat, the alkylene glycol lower coat is fallen-off together with an upper coat comprising squaric acid and/or polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton from the surfaces of the core particles as described in Comparative Examples 38 and 80 hereinafter, since the alkylene glycol has less bonding force to the surfaces of the core particles as described above. Thus, in such a case, the coats no longer exhibit their own functions, so that the pigment cannot be charged sufficiently and the dispersibility thereof becomes unsatisfactory.

As described in Examples hereinafter, in the case where squaric acid and polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton are used in combination to form a lower coat, the alkylene glycol upper coat is more stably fixed on the particles, so that the pigment can be more readily charged to a negative potential, and therefore, can show more excellent dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability.

Since the pigment according to the present invention shows excellent dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability in a paint, especially in a water-based paint, it is suitably used as pigment particles for paint.

Furthermore, the water-based paint according to the present invention can exhibit an excellent storage stability due to the fact that the pigment particles dispersed in a paint base material are excellent in dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability.

EXAMPLES:

The present invention will now be described in more detail with reference to the following examples, but the present invention is not restricted to those examples and various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention.

(1) The average size (average diameter or average major axial diameter and the average minor axial diameter) of the particles are expressed by the average values of 350 particles measured in the photograph obtained by magnifying an electron micrograph ($\times 30000$) by 4 times in the vertical and horizontal directions, respectively. The aspect ratio is the ratio of the average major axial diameter and the average minor axial diameter.

(2) The coating amounts of squaric acid and polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton as a lower coat, and alkylene glycol as an upper coat were shown by the amount of carbon measured by using HORIBA METALLIC CARBON AND SULFUR ANALYZER EMIA-2200 (manufactured by HORIBA SEISAKUSHO CO., LTD.).

Incidentally, the coating amount of the alkylene glycol upper coat was shown by a calculated value obtained by subtracting the amount of carbon of the lower coat previously measured after the formation of the lower coat, from that of the upper coat measured after the formation of the upper coat.

(3) The viscosity of paint was determined by measuring a viscosity of a water-based paint prepared by mixing the obtained pigment particles with other paint components at specific weight ratios, at 25°C and at a shear rate D of 1.92 sec^{-1} by using E-type viscometer (cone plate-type viscometer) EMD-R (manufactured by TOKYO KEIKI CO., LTD.).

(4) The evaluations of dispersion facility, dispersion homogeneity and dispersion stability was shown in terms of gloss of a coating film as measured by a digital gloss meter UGV-5D (manufactured by SUGA SHIKENKI CO., LTD.) at an angle of incidence of 20°. The higher the gloss, the more excellent the dispersibility.

The dispersion facility was shown in terms of gloss of the coating film formed by applying a paint obtained by blending the specific paint components at the specific ratios shown below and dispersing a mill base therein for 45 minutes, on a cold rolled steel plate (0.8 mm x 70 mm x 150 mm) (JIS G 3141) to a coating thickness of 150 μm , followed by drying.

The dispersion homogeneity of the pigment was shown in terms of gloss of the coating film formed by applying a paint obtained by blending the specific paint components at the specific ratios shown below and dispersing a mill base therein for 90 minutes, on a cold rolled steel plate (0.8 mm x 70 mm x 150 mm) (JIS G 3141) to a coating thickness of 150 μm , followed by drying.

As for the dispersion stability of the pigment, a paint prepared by blending the specific components at the specific ratios shown below, dispersing a mill base therein for 90 minutes, and then diluting the resultant dispersion by adding thereto, in the case of an organic solvent-type paint, a solvent in an amount of 40 % based on the organic solvent-type paint, and in the case of a water-based paint, water in an amount of 40 % based on the weight of the water-based paint, was applied on a cold rolled steel plate (0.8 mm x 70 mm x 150 mm) (JIS G 3141) to a coating

thickness of 150 μm , followed by drying to form a coat and its gloss was measured. The dispersion stability was shown by the absolute value of difference between gloss of the coating film formed by applying a paint after dilution and that before dilution. The smaller the absolute value of the difference, the better the dispersion stability.

(5) The storage stability of a water-based paint was shown in terms of gloss of the coating film formed by applying a paint prepared by blending the specific components at the specific ratios shown below, dispersing a mill base therein for 90 minutes and allowing the preparation to stand for a day, on a cold rolled steel plate (0.8 mm x 70 mm x 150 mm) (JIS G 3141) to a coating thickness of 150 μm , followed by drying.

(6) The zeta potential of the coated pigment particles in the water-based paint was determined by a zeta potentiometer Model-501 (manufactured by PEN-KEM INC.) using a suspension prepared by adding 0.5 g of a paint which had been obtained by blending the specific components at the specific ratios shown below and dispersing a mill base therein for 90 minutes, to 100 g of pure water, and dispersing the paint by an ultrasonic disperser C-10 (manufactured by CHO-ONPA KOGYO CO., LTD.) for one minute.

Example 1:

<Production of Pigment>

30 g of squaric acid (3,4-dihydroxy-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione: produced by TOKYO KASEI KOGYO CO., LTD.) was added to 5 liter of pure water to prepare an aqueous squaric acid solution. The aqueous squaric acid solution was mixed with an additional amount of water to increase a total volume thereof to 25 liters, and stirred intimately. At this time the concentration of squaric acid in the solution was 1.2 g/liter.

30 kg of granular red iron oxide particles ($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$) having an average particle diameter of 0.25 μm were gradually added to the aqueous squaric acid solution, and then mixed together while stirring for 30 minutes by a homomixer, followed by filtering and drying, thereby obtaining granular red iron oxide particles ($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$) whose surfaces were coated with squaric acid.

The coating amount of squaric acid on the surfaces of the granular red iron oxide particles ($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$) was 0.41 % by weight calculated as carbon.

25 kg of the granular red iron oxide particles ($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$) whose surfaces were coated with squaric acid, was charged into a 10-liter Henschel mixer previously heated to 60°C, and mixed intimately by operating the mixer at 1,200 rpm for 10 minutes to remove water therefrom, thereby adjusting the water content of the coated granular red iron oxide particles to 0.19 % by weight.

While the temperature of the Henschel mixer was maintained at 60°C, 25 g of propylene glycol (produced by YONEYAMA YAKUHIN CO., LTD.) (corresponding to 1.0 % by weight based on the weight of the coated granular red iron oxide particles) was gradually added to the squaric acid-coated granular red iron oxide particles at a rate of 2.5 g/min for 10 minutes. Successively, the obtained mixture was mixed for 20 minutes to further coat the squaric acid-coated granular red iron oxide particles with propylene glycol.

Next, while continuing the mixing by the Henschel mixer, the resultant mixture was cooled to room temperature to form a coat of propylene glycol on the surfaces of the granular iron oxide particles coated with squaric acid. The coating amount of propylene glycol on the squaric acid-coated granular red iron oxide particles was 0.45 % by weight (calculated as carbon) based on the total weight of the pigment.

Example 2:

<Production of Water-Based Paint>

Using 7.62 g of the pigment comprising the coated granular red iron oxide particles obtained in Example 1, respective raw materials for mill base shown below were mixed with each other in such amounts (part by weight) as shown below in 140-ml glass container. The obtained mixture was further mixed and dispersed together with 90 g of 3 mm ϕ glass beads in a paint shaker for 45 minutes to prepare a mill base.

Raw Materials for Mill base	
Pigment (coated granular red iron oxide particles)	12.4 parts by weight
Water-soluble alkyd resin (tradename: S-118, produced by DAI-NIPPON INK KAGAKU KOGYO CO., LTD.)	9.0 parts by weight

(continued)

Raw Materials for Mill base	
Defoaming agent	0.1 part by weight
Water	4.8 parts by weight
Butyl cellosolve	4.1 parts by weight

Using the obtained mill base, respective raw materials for paint shown below were mixed with each other in such amounts (part by weight) as shown below, and further mixed and dispersed in a paint shaker for 15 minutes to obtain a water-based paint.

Raw Materials for Paint	
Mill base obtained above	30.4 parts by weight
Water-soluble alkyd resin (tradename: S-118, produced by DAI-NIPPON INK KAGAKU KOGYO CO., LTD.)	46.2 parts by weight
Water-soluble melamine resin (tradename: S-695, produced by DAI-NIPPON INK KAGAKU KOGYO CO., LTD.)	12.6 part by weight
Defoaming agent (tradename: NOPCO 8034, produced by SUNNOPCO CO., LTD.)	0.1 part by weight
Water	9.1 parts by weight
Butyl cellosolve	1.6 parts by weight

The obtained water-based paint had a paint viscosity of 1,075 cP, and the gloss of a coating film formed by using the paint was 86 % when the dispersion time of the mill base was 45 minutes, and the gloss thereof was 90 % when the dispersion time of the mill base was 90 minutes, with the average value of reduction percentage of the gloss being 6 %.

Further, the water-based paint showed a storage stability of 81 % and a zeta potential of -35.7 mV.

Example 3:

<Production of Organic Solvent-type Paint>

Using 10 g of the pigment comprising the coated red iron oxide particles obtained in Example 1, respective raw materials for mill base shown below were mixed with each other in such amounts (part by weight) as shown below in 140-ml glass container. The obtained mixture was further mixed and dispersed together with 90 g of 3 mmφ glass beads in a paint shaker for 45 minutes or for 90 minutes to prepare a mill base.

Raw Materials for Mill base	
Pigment (coated granular red iron oxide particles)	12.2 parts by weight
Aminoalkyd resin (tradename: AMILAC NO. 1026, produced by KANSAI PAINT CO., LTD.)	19.5 parts by weight
Thinner	7.3 parts by weight

Using the thus obtained mill base, respective raw materials for paint shown below were mixed with each other in such amounts (part by weight) as shown below, and further mixed and dispersed in a paint shaker for 15 minutes to obtain an organic solvent-type paint.

Raw Materials for Paint	
Mill base obtained above	39.0 parts by weight
Aminoalkyd resin (tradename: AMILAC NO. 1026, produced by KANSAI PAINT CO., LTD.)	61.0 parts by weight

The obtained organic solvent-type paint had a paint viscosity of 870 cP, and the gloss of a coating film formed by using the paint was 88 % when the dispersion time of the mill base was 45 minutes and the gloss thereof was 92 % when the dispersion time of the mill base was 90 minutes, with the average value of reduction percentage of the gloss being 6 %.

Examples 4 to 15 and Comparative Examples 1 to 14:

<Production of Pigment Using Iron Oxide-Based Particles>

The same procedure as defined in Example 1 was conducted except that kind and amount of iron oxide-based particles or iron oxide hydroxide particles to be treated, coating amount of squaric acid, kind and coating amount of polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton, kind and coating amount of alkylene glycol, and mixing temperatures therefor were varied as shown in Tables 1 and 2, thereby producing coated iron oxide-based particles or coated iron oxide hydroxide particles as pigments. Various conditions used for the production of the pigments are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1

Examples	Coating treatment		
	Particles to be treated		
	Kind	Shape	Major axial diameter (μm)
Example 4	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Example 5	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Example 6	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.15
Example 7	Yellow iron oxide hydroxide	Acicular	0.40
Example 8	Black iron oxide	Granular	0.32
Example 9	Brown iron oxide	Granular	0.28
Example 10	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Example 11	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Example 12	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.15
Example 13	Yellow iron oxide hydroxide	Acicular	0.40
Example 14	Black iron oxide	Granular	0.32
Example 15	Brown iron oxide	Granular	0.28

Table 1 (continued)

Examples	Coating treatment		
	Particles to be treated		
	Minor axial diameter (μm)	BET specific surface area (m^2/g)	Amount (kg)
Example 4	-	8.3	2.5
Example 5	-	8.3	2.5
Example 6	-	12.1	2.0
Example 7	0.08	17.6	2.0
Example 8	-	4.9	2.5
Example 9	-	6.1	2.5
Example 10	-	8.3	2.5
Example 11	-	8.3	2.5
Example 12	-	12.1	2.0
Example 13	0.08	17.6	2.0
Example 14	-	4.9	2.5
Example 15	-	6.1	2.5

Table 1 (continued)

Examples	Coating treatment				
	Heat treatment before coating		Coating of lower layer		
	Temp. (°C)	Residual water content (%)	Amount of squaric acid added (wt %)	Kind	Amount added (wt %)
Example 4	60	0.19	1.5	-	-
Example 5	40	0.34	1.0	-	-
Example 6	80	0.10	3.0	-	-
Example 7	80	0.16	5.0	-	-
Example 8	60	0.26	-	Alizarin	1.0
Example 9	40	0.15	-	Alizarin	1.0
Example 10	60	0.13	-	Alizarin	0.5
Example 11	40	0.21	-	Alizarin	3.0
Example 12	60	0.18	0.5	Alizarin	1.5
Example 13	50	0.46	1.5	Alizarin	0.5
Example 14	60	0.20	1.0	Alizarin	1.0
Example 15	80	0.11	2.0	Chrysazin	2.0

Table 1 (continued)

Examples	Coating treatment		
	Coating of upper layer		
	Alkylene glycol		
	Kind	Amount added (wt %)	Mixing temperature (°C)
Example 4	Propylene glycol	1.5	60
Example 5	Propylene glycol	2.0	60
Example 6	Propylene glycol	5.0	80
Example 7	Propylene glycol	0.5	80
Example 8	Propylene glycol	1.5	60
Example 9	1,5-pentane diol	2.0	40
Example 10	1,5-pentane diol	0.5	80
Example 11	Propylene glycol	0.2	60
Example 12	Propylene glycol	1.5	65
Example 13	1,4-butane diol	3.0	40
Example 14	1,4-butane diol	1.8	65
Example 15	Propylene glycol	2.5	80

Table 2

Comparative Examples	Coating treatment		
	Particles to be treated		
	Kind	Shape	Major axial diameter (μm)
Comparative Example 1	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Comparative Example 2	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.15
Comparative Example 3	Yellow iron oxide hydroxide	Acicular	0.40
Comparative Example 4	Black iron oxide	Granular	0.32
Comparative Example 5	Brown iron oxide	Granular	0.28
Comparative Example 6	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Comparative Example 7	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Comparative Example 8	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Comparative Example 9	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Comparative Example 10	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Comparative Example 11	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Comparative Example 12	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Comparative Example 13	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21
Comparative Example 14	Red iron oxide	Granular	0.21

Table 2 (continued)

Comparative Examples	Coating treatment		
	Particles to be treated		
	Minor axial diameter (μm)	BET specific surface area (m^2/g)	Amount (kg)
Comparative Example 1	-	8.3	-
Comparative Example 2	-	12.1	-
Comparative Example 3	0.08	17.6	-
Comparative Example 4	-	4.9	-
Comparative Example 5	-	6.1	-
Comparative Example 6	-	8.3	2.5
Comparative Example 7	-	8.3	2.5
Comparative Example 8	-	8.3	2.5
Comparative Example 9	-	8.3	2.5
Comparative Example 10	-	8.3	2.5
Comparative Example 11	-	8.3	2.5
Comparative Example 12	-	8.3	2.5
Comparative Example 13	-	8.3	2.5
Comparative Example 14	-	8.3	2.5

Table 2 (continued)

Comparative Examples	Coating treatment				
	Heat treatment before coating		Coating of lower layer		
	Temp. (°C)	Residual water content (%)	Amount of squaric acid added (wt %)	Polyol having anthraquinone skeleton	
				Kind	Amount added (wt %)
Comparative Example 1	-	-	-	-	-
Comparative Example 2	-	-	-	-	-
Comparative Example 3	-	-	-	-	-
Comparative Example 4	-	-	-	-	-
Comparative Example 5	-	-	-	-	-
Comparative Example 6	40	0.34	-	-	-
Comparative Example 7	60	0.18	-	-	-
Comparative Example 8	10 cooled	0.76	-	-	-
Comparative Example 9	40	0.30	0.005	-	-
Comparative Example 10	60	0.19	0.1*	-	-
Comparative Example 11	60	0.18	-	Alizarin	0.1
Comparative Example 12	-	-	1.0	-	-
Comparative Example 13	-	-	-	Alizarin	1.0
Comparative Example 14	-	-	0.5	Alizarin	0.5

(Note): *: The order of coating was reversed, that is, after 1,5-pentane diol was applied, the coating of squaric acid was conducted.

Table 2 (continued)

Comparative Examples	Coating treatment		
	Coating of upper layer		
	Alkylene glycol		
	Kind	Amount added (wt %)	Mixing temperature (°C)
Comparative Example 1	-	-	-
Comparative Example 2	-	-	-
Comparative Example 3	-	-	-
Comparative Example 4	-	-	-
Comparative Example 5	-	-	-
Comparative Example 6	Propylene glycol	0.1	80
Comparative Example 7	1,5-pentane diol	0.1	80
Comparative Example 8	1,4-butane diol	1.0	40
Comparative Example 9	Propylene glycol	0.1	60
Comparative Example 10	1,5-pentane diol*	0.2	60
Comparative Example 11	1,4-butane diol	0.002	60
Comparative Example 12	-	-	-
Comparative Example 13	-	-	-
Comparative Example 14	-	-	-

(Note) *: The order of coating was reversed, that is, after 1,5-pentane diol was applied, the coating of squaric acid was conducted.

Examples 16 to 27 and Comparative Examples 15 to 28:

<Production of Organic solvent-type Paint Using Iron Oxide-Based Particles>

The same procedure as defined in Example 3 was conducted except that kind and amount of iron oxide-based particles or iron oxide hydroxide particles to be treated were varied as shown in Tables 3 and 4, thereby producing an

organic solvent-type paint. Various conditions used for the production of the organic solvent-type paint and properties of the obtained organic solvent-type paints are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3

Examples	Coated pigment particles			
	Kind (Example No.)	Coating amount of squaric acid (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of alkylene glycol (calculated as C) (wt %)
Example 16	Example 4	0.61	-	0.67
Example 17	Example 5	0.40	-	0.89
Example 18	Example 6	1.21	-	2.21
Example 19	Example 7	2.00	-	0.22
Example 20	Example 8	-	0.68	0.68
Example 21	Example 9	-	0.68	1.10
Example 22	Example 10	-	0.34	0.28
Example 23	Example 11	-	2.01	0.09
Example 24	Example 12	0.20	1.00	0.70
Example 25	Example 13	0.61	0.33	1.50
Example 26	Example 14	0.41	0.67	0.90
Example 27	Example 15	0.82	1.33	1.13

Table 3 (continued)

Examples	Properties of organic solvent-type paint			
	Paint viscosity (cP)	Gloss		Dispersion stability (absolute value of reduction percentage of gloss) (%)
		Dispersion time of mill base: 45 minutes (%)	Dispersion time of mill base: 90 minutes (%)	
Example 16	879	88	91	6
Example 17	973	87	91	5
Example 18	1024	89	93	7
Example 19	2560	84	87	8
Example 20	568	83	87	6
Example 21	768	83	88	6
Example 22	923	90	93	1
Example 23	870	90	93	3
Example 24	768	88	91	2
Example 25	2688	91	94	5
Example 26	768	90	92	4
Example 27	691	93	95	3

Table 4

Comparative Examples	Coated pigment particles			
	Kind (Example No.)	Coating amount of squaric acid (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of alkylene glycol (calculated as C) (wt %)
Comparative Example 15	Comparative Example 1	-	-	-
Comparative Example 16	Comparative Example 2	-	-	-
Comparative Example 17	Comparative Example 3	-	-	-
Comparative Example 18	Comparative Example 4	-	-	-
Comparative Example 19	Comparative Example 5	-	-	-
Comparative Example 20	Comparative Example 6	-	-	0.04
Comparative Example 21	Comparative Example 7	-	-	0.05
Comparative Example 22	Comparative Example 8	-	-	0.51
Comparative Example 23	Comparative Example 9	0.002	-	0.04
Comparative Example 24	Comparative Example 10	0.04	-	0.11
Comparative Example 25	Comparative Example 11	-	0.07	0.001
Comparative Example 26	Comparative Example 12	0.41	-	-
Comparative Example 27	Comparative Example 13	-	0.68	-
Comparative Example 28	Comparative Example 14	0.20	0.33	-

Table 4 (continued)

Examples	Properties of organic solvent-type paint			
	Paint viscosity (cP)	Gloss		Dispersion stability (absolute value of reduction percentage of gloss) (%)
		Dispersion time of mill base: 45 minutes (%)	Dispersion time of mill base: 90 minutes (%)	
Comparative Example 15	1024	78	83	11
Comparative Example 16	1050	76	83	12
Comparative Example 17	2253	70	77	12
Comparative Example 18	896	72	79	14
Comparative Example 19	870	75	81	13
Comparative Example 20	998	77	84	13
Comparative Example 21	1024	78	86	11
Comparative Example 22	1050	79	84	10
Comparative Example 23	1100	79	86	10
Comparative Example 24	973	76	85	12
Comparative Example 25	923	81	86	10
Comparative Example 26	896	83	85	10
Comparative Example 27	998	84	86	11
Comparative Example 28	896	84	86	9

Examples 28 to 39 and Comparative Examples 29 to 42:

<Production of Water-Based Paint Using Iron Oxide-Based Particles>

The same procedure as defined in Example 2 was conducted except that kind of coated iron oxide-based particles or coated iron oxide hydroxide particles used were varied as shown in Tables 5 and 6, thereby producing a water-based paint. Various conditions used for the production of the water-based paint and properties of the obtained water-based paints are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5

Examples	Coated pigment particles			
	Kind (Example No.)	Coating amount of squaric acid (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of alkylene glycol (calculated as C) (wt %)
Example 28	Example 4	0.61	-	0.67
Example 29	Example 5	0.41	-	0.89
Example 30	Example 6	1.21	-	2.21
Example 31	Example 7	2.00	-	0.22
Example 32	Example 8	-	0.68	0.68
Example 33	Example 9	-	0.68	1.10
Example 34	Example 10	-	0.34	0.28
Example 35	Example 11	-	2.01	0.09
Example 36	Example 12	0.20	1.00	0.70
Example 37	Example 13	0.61	0.33	1.50
Example 38	Example 14	0.41	0.67	0.90
Example 39	Example 15	0.82	1.33	1.13

Table 5-continued

Examples	Properties of water-based paint		
	Paint viscosity (cP)	Gloss	
		Dispersion time of mill base: 45 minutes (%)	Dispersion time of mill base: 90 minutes (%)
Example 28	1280	87	91
Example 29	1126	86	90
Example 30	1331	86	87
Example 31	2304	84	86
Example 32	896	80	85
Example 33	973	80	86
Example 34	1024	88	91
Example 35	1075	87	93
Example 36	972	91	96
Example 37	2048	88	91
Example 38	896	86	94
Example 39	844	86	95

Table 5 (continued)

Examples	Properties of water-based paint		
	Dispersion stability (absolute value of reduction percentage of gloss) (%)	Storage stability (%)	Zeta potential (mV)
Example 28	6	83	-37.6
Example 29	7	80	-38.9
Example 30	7	88	-41.3
Example 31	10	86	-36.8
Example 32	8	80	-41.5
Example 33	6	86	-33.6
Example 34	6	83	-42.3
Example 35	7	91	-53.2
Example 36	6	86	-41.9
Example 37	6	88	-51.3
Example 38	4	90	-48.7
Example 39	5	88	-46.1

Table 6

Comparative Examples	Coated pigment particles			
	Kind (Example No.)	Coating amount of squaric acid (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of alkylene glycol (calculated as C) (wt %)
Comparative Example 29	Comparative Example 1	-	-	-
Comparative Example 30	Comparative Example 2	-	-	-
Comparative Example 31	Comparative Example 3	-	-	-
Comparative Example 32	Comparative Example 4	-	-	-
Comparative Example 33	Comparative Example 5	-	-	-
Comparative Example 34	Comparative Example 6	-	-	0.04
Comparative Example 35	Comparative Example 7	-	-	0.05
Comparative Example 36	Comparative Example 8	-	-	0.51
Comparative Example 37	Comparative Example 9	0.002	-	0.04
Comparative Example 38	Comparative Example 10	0.04	-	0.11
Comparative Example 39	Comparative Example 11	-	0.07	0.001
Comparative Example 40	Comparative Example 12	0.41	-	-
Comparative Example 41	Comparative Example 13	-	0.68	-
Comparative Example 42	Comparative Example 14	0.20	0.33	-

Table 6 (continued)

Comparative Examples	Properties of water-based paint		
	Paint viscosity (cP)	Gloss	
		Dispersion time of mill base: 45 minutes (%)	Dispersion time of mill base: 90 minutes (%)
Comparative Example 29	1050	63	68
Comparative Example 30	1100	62	66
Comparative Example 31	2560	60	64
Comparative Example 32	896	58	53
Comparative Example 33	998	65	71
Comparative Example 34	1100	68	73
Comparative Example 35	998	71	76
Comparative Example 36	1152	73	76
Comparative Example 37	1024	70	75
Comparative Example 38	879	72	74
Comparative Example 39	768	69	75
Comparative Example 40	1050	66	71
Comparative Example 41	1152	71	76
Comparative Example 42	1203	68	71

Table 6 (continued)

Comparative Examples	Properties of water-based paint		
	Dispersion stability (absolute value of reduction percentage of gloss) (%)	Storage stability (%)	Zeta potential (mV)
Comparative Example 29	15	62	-13.6
Comparative Example 30	18	62	-16.5
Comparative Example 31	12	59	-10.6
Comparative Example 32	18	46	-11.3
Comparative Example 33	20	42	-8.4
Comparative Example 34	12	63	-18.6
Comparative Example 35	13	62	-17.8
Comparative Example 36	11	60	-21.6
Comparative Example 37	11	59	-16.8
Comparative Example 38	12	63	-19.8
Comparative Example 39	13	65	-23.8
Comparative Example 40	14	61	-19.7
Comparative Example 41	11	58	-13.6
Comparative Example 42	15	63	-11.8

Examples 40 to 51 and Comparative Examples 43 to 56:

<Production of Pigment Using Particles Other Than Iron Oxide-Based Particles>

The same procedure as defined in Example 1 was conducted except that kind of particles to be treated, coating amount of squaric acid, kind and coating amount of polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton added, kind and coating amount of alkylene glycol added and mixing temperatures therefor were varied as shown in Tables 7 and 8, thereby producing coated pigment particles as pigments. Various conditions used for the production of the pigments are shown in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7

Examples	Coating treatment		
	Particles to be treated		
	Kind	Shape	Major axial diameter (μm)
Example 40	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28
Example 41	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.25
Example 42	Chrome yellow	Granular	0.36
Example 43	Chrome yellow	Granular	0.32
Example 44	Chromium oxide green	Granular	0.30
Example 45	Chromium oxide green	Granular	0.30
Example 46	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28
Example 47	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.25
Example 48	Chrome yellow	Granular	0.36
Example 49	Chrome yellow	Granular	0.32
Example 50	Chromium oxide green	Granular	0.30
Example 51	Chromium oxide green	Granular	0.31

Table 7 (continued)

Examples	Coating treatment		
	Particles to be treated		
	Minor axial diameter (μm)	BET specific surface area (m^2/g)	Amount (kg)
Example 40	-	10.6	2.5
Example 41	-	16.8	2.5
Example 42	-	6.4	2.5
Example 43	-	9.8	2.5
Example 44	-	6.9	2.5
Example 45	-	6.9	2.5
Example 46	-	10.6	2.5
Example 47	-	16.8	2.5
Example 48	-	6.4	2.5
Example 49	-	9.8	2.5
Example 50	-	7.2	2.5
Example 51	-	6.9	2.5

Table 7 (continued)

Examples	Coating treatment				
	Heat treatment before coating		Coating of lower layer		
	Temp. (°C)	Residual water content (%)	Amount of squaric acid added (wt %)	Polyol having anthraquinone skeleton	
				Kind	Amount added (wt %)
Example 40	60	0.18	2.0	-	-
Example 41	80	0.11	0.5	-	-
Example 42	70	0.16	3.0	-	-
Example 43	60	0.17	5.0	-	-
Example 44	80	0.09	-	Alizarin	1.0
Example 45	65	0.10	-	Alizarin	0.5
Example 46	80	0.10	-	Alizarin	3.0
Example 47	60	0.11	-	Alizarin	1.0
Example 48	60	0.14	0.5	Alizarin	1.5
Example 49	40	0.25	3.0	Alizarin	0.2
Example 50	65	0.13	1.5	Alizarin	1.0
Example 51	75	0.09	0.2	Chrysazin	1.5

Table 7 (continued)

Examples	Coating treatment		
	Coating of upper layer		
	Alkylene glycol		
	Kind	Amount added (wt %)	Mixing temperature (°C)
Example 40	Propylene glycol	2.0	60
Example 41	Propylene glycol	3.0	65
Example 42	Propylene glycol	0.5	80
Example 43	Propylene glycol	1.5	75
Example 44	Propylene glycol	2.0	60
Example 45	1,5-pentane diol	5.0	60
Example 46	1,5-pentane diol	0.1	70
Example 47	Propylene glycol	1.5	40
Example 48	Propylene glycol	2.0	55
Example 49	1,4-butane diol	1.0	70
Example 50	1,4-butane diol	2.5	80
Example 51	1,5-pentane diol	1.5	60

Table 8

Comparative Examples	Coating treatment		
	Particles to be treated		
	Kind	Shape	Major axial diameter (μm)
Comparative Example 43	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28
Comparative Example 44	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.25
Comparative Example 45	Chrome yellow	Granular	0.36
Comparative Example 46	Chrome yellow	Granular	0.32
Comparative Example 47	Chromium oxide green	Granular	0.30
Comparative Example 48	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28
Comparative Example 49	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28
Comparative Example 50	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28
Comparative Example 51	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28
Comparative Example 52	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28
Comparative Example 53	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28
Comparative Example 54	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28
Comparative Example 55	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28
Comparative Example 56	Titanium dioxide	Granular	0.28

Table 8 (continued)

Comparative Examples	Coating treatment		
	Particles to be treated		
	Minor axial diameter (μm)	BET specific surface area (m^2/g)	Amount (kg)
Comparative Example 43	-	10.6	-
Comparative Example 44	-	16.8	-
Comparative Example 45	-	6.4	-
Comparative Example 46	-	9.8	-
Comparative Example 47	-	6.9	-
Comparative Example 48	-	10.6	2.5
Comparative Example 49	-	10.6	2.5
Comparative Example 50	-	10.6	2.5
Comparative Example 51	-	10.6	2.5
Comparative Example 52	-	10.6	2.5
Comparative Example 53	-	10.6	2.5
Comparative Example 54	-	10.6	2.5
Comparative Example 55	-	10.6	2.5
Comparative Example 56	-	10.6	2.5

Table 8 (continued)

Comparative Examples	Coating treatment				
	Heat treatment before coating		Coating of lower layer		
	Temp. (°C)	Residual water content (%)	Amount of squaric acid added (wt %)	Polyol having anthraquinone skeleton	
				Kind	Amount added (wt %)
Comparative Example 43	-	-	-	-	-
Comparative Example 44	-	-	-	-	-
Comparative Example 45	-	-	-	-	-
Comparative Example 46	-	-	-	-	-
Comparative Example 47	-	-	-	-	-
Comparative Example 48	40	0.40	-	-	-
Comparative Example 49	60	0.19	-	-	-
Comparative Example 50	15	1.01	-	-	-
Comparative Example 51	60	0.16	0.002	-	-
Comparative Example 52	60	0.17	0.2*	-	-
Comparative Example 53	40	0.32	-	Alizarin	0.1
Comparative Example 54	-	-	1.5	-	-
Comparative Example 55	-	-	-	Alizarin	0.8
Comparative Example 56	-	-	0.3	Alizarin	1.0

(Note) *: The coating order was reversed, that is, after 1,5-pentane diol was applied, the coating of squaric acid was conducted.

Table 8 (continued)

Comparative Examples	Coating treatment		
	Coating of upper layer		
	Alkylene glycol		
	Kind	Amount added (wt %)	Mixing temperature (°C)
Comparative Example 43	-	-	-
Comparative Example 44	-	-	-
Comparative Example 45	-	-	-
Comparative Example 46	-	-	-
Comparative Example 47	-	-	-
Comparative Example 48	Propylene glycol	0.5	80
Comparative Example 49	1,5-pentane diol	0.1	40
Comparative Example 50	1,4-butane diol	0.2	80
Comparative Example 51	Propylene glycol	0.05	60
Comparative Example 52	1,5-pentane diol*	0.3	60
Comparative Example 53	1,4-butane diol	0.003	60
Comparative Example 54	-	-	-
Comparative Example 55	-	-	-
Comparative Example 56	-	-	-

(Note) *: The coating order was reversed, that is, after 1,5-pentane diol was applied, the coating of squaric acid was conducted.

Examples 52 to 63 and Comparative Examples 57 to 70:

<Production of Organic solvent-type Paint Using Pigment Particles Other Than Iron Oxide-Based Particles>

The same procedure as defined in Example 3 was conducted except that kind of coated pigment particles used were varied as shown in Tables 9 and 10, thereby producing an organic solvent-type paint. Various conditions used for the production of the organic solvent-type paint and properties of the obtained organic solvent-type paints are shown

in Tables 9 and 10.

Table 9

Examples	Coated pigment particles			
	Kind (Example No.)	Coating amount of squaric acid (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of alkylene glycol (calculated as C) (wt %)
Example 52	Example 40	0.81	-	0.90
Example 53	Example 41	0.20	-	1.31
Example 54	Example 42	1.21	-	0.23
Example 55	Example 43	1.98	-	0.70
Example 56	Example 44	-	0.68	0.90
Example 57	Example 45	-	0.34	2.68
Example 58	Example 46	-	2.03	0.05
Example 59	Example 47	-	0.68	0.66
Example 60	Example 48	0.20	1.01	0.91
Example 61	Example 49	1.20	0.13	0.49
Example 62	Example 50	0.61	0.69	1.27
Example 63	Example 51	0.08	1.02	0.82

Table 9 (continued)

Examples	Properties of organic solvent-type paint			
	Paint viscosity (cP)	Gloss		Dispersion stability (absolute value of reduction percentage of gloss) (%)
		Dispersion time of mill base: 45 minutes (%)	Dispersion time of mill base: 90 minutes (%)	
Example 52	768	83	88	6
Example 53	870	85	91	8
Example 54	568	81	86	9
Example 55	568	81	83	8
Example 56	870	78	86	8
Example 57	768	80	84	7
Example 58	870	87	93	4
Example 59	768	88	91	3
Example 60	614	82	87	7
Example 61	640	83	88	6
Example 62	742	84	90	8
Example 63	717	85	91	6

Table 10

Comparative Examples	Coated pigment particles			
	Kind (Example No.)	Coating amount of squaric acid (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of alkylene glycol (calculated as C) (wt %)
Comparative Example 57	Comparative Example 43	-	-	-
Comparative Example 58	Comparative Example 44	-	-	-
Comparative Example 59	Comparative Example 45	-	-	-
Comparative Example 60	Comparative Example 46	-	-	-
Comparative Example 61	Comparative Example 47	-	-	-
Comparative Example 62	Comparative Example 48	-	-	0.23
Comparative Example 63	Comparative Example 49	-	-	0.05
Comparative Example 64	Comparative Example 50	-	-	0.10
Comparative Example 65	Comparative Example 51	0.0008	-	0.02
Comparative Example 66	Comparative Example 52	0.084	-	0.15
Comparative Example 67	Comparative Example 53	-	0.07	0.001
Comparative Example 68	Comparative Example 54	0.60	-	-
Comparative Example 69	Comparative Example 55	-	0.55	-
Comparative Example 70	Comparative Example 56	0.12	0.68	-

Table 10 (continued)

Examples	Properties of organic solvent-type paint			
	Paint viscosity (cP)	Gloss		Dispersion stability (absolute value of reduction percentage of gloss) (%)
		Dispersion time of mill base: 45 minutes (%)	Dispersion time of mill base: 90 minutes (%)	
Comparative Example 57	870	71	74	16
Comparative Example 58	896	71	75	18
Comparative Example 59	768	73	78	13
Comparative Example 60	717	71	76	12
Comparative Example 61	1024	69	73	15
Comparative Example 62	870	73	78	14
Comparative Example 63	819	73	78	13
Comparative Example 64	845	72	76	18
Comparative Example 65	870	74	79	17
Comparative Example 66	768	77	81	15
Comparative Example 67	921	76	79	13
Comparative Example 68	896	77	79	13
Comparative Example 69	870	74	76	12
Comparative Example 70	717	75	77	12

Examples 64 to 75 and Comparative Examples 71 to 84:

<Production of Water-Based Paint Using Pigment Particles Other Than Iron Oxide-Based Particles>

The same procedure as defined in Example 2 was conducted except that kind of coated pigment particles used were varied as shown in Tables 11 and 12, thereby producing a water-based paint. Various conditions used for the production of the water-based paints and properties of the obtained water-based paints are shown in Tables 11 and 12.

Table 11

Examples	Coated pigment particles			
	Kind (Example No.)	Coating amount of squaric acid (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of alkylene glycol (calculated as C) (wt %)
Example 64	Example 40	0.39	-	0.46
Example 65	Example 41	0.20	-	1.31
Example 66	Example 42	1.21	-	0.23
Example 67	Example 43	1.98	-	0.70
Example 68	Example 44	-	0.68	0.90
Example 69	Example 45	-	0.34	2.68
Example 70	Example 46	-	2.03	0.05
Example 71	Example 47	-	0.68	0.66
Example 72	Example 48	0.20	1.01	0.91
Example 73	Example 49	1.20	0.13	0.49
Example 74	Example 50	0.61	0.69	1.27
Example 75	Example 51	0.08	1.02	0.82

Table 11 (continued)

Examples	Properties of water-based paint		
	Paint viscosity (cP)	Gloss	
		Dispersion time of mill base: 45 minutes (%)	Dispersion time of mill base: 90 minutes (%)
Example 64	819	82	84
Example 65	794	85	87
Example 66	666	82	86
Example 67	691	83	86
Example 68	947	79	83
Example 69	998	79	82
Example 70	896	88	90
Example 71	794	87	89
Example 72	691	85	88
Example 73	717	84	88
Example 74	768	83	89
Example 75	819	83	88

Table 11 (continued)

Examples	Properties of water-based paint		
	Dispersion stability (absolute value of reduction percentage of gloss) (%)	Storage stability (%)	Zeta potential (mV)
Example 64	9	75	-41.6
Example 65	8	81	-42.1
Example 66	7	80	-31.6
Example 67	7	80	-38.2
Example 68	9	74	-45.6
Example 69	8	77	-42.1
Example 70	6	83	-51.3
Example 71	5	85	-53.8
Example 72	3	83	-48.9
Example 73	4	82	-50.0
Example 74	8	80	-49.3
Example 75	6	83	-46.5

Table 12

Comparative Examples	Coated pigment particles			
	Kind (Example No.)	Coating amount of squaric acid (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton (calculated as C) (wt %)	Coating amount of alkylene glycol (calculated as C) (wt %)
Comparative Example 71	Comparative Example 43	-	-	-
Comparative Example 72	Comparative Example 44	-	-	-
Comparative Example 73	Comparative Example 45	-	-	-
Comparative Example 74	Comparative Example 46	-	-	-
Comparative Example 75	Comparative Example 47	-	-	-
Comparative Example 76	Comparative Example 48	-	-	0.23
Comparative Example 77	Comparative Example 49	-	-	0.05
Comparative Example 78	Comparative Example 50	-	-	0.10
Comparative Example 79	Comparative Example 51	0.0008	-	0.02
Comparative Example 80	Comparative Example 52	0.084	-	0.15
Comparative Example 81	Comparative Example 53	-	0.07	0.001
Comparative Example 82	Comparative Example 54	0.60	-	-
Comparative Example 83	Comparative Example 55	-	0.55	-
Comparative Example 84	Comparative Example 56	0.12	0.68	-

Table 12 (continued)

Comparative Examples	Properties of water-based paint		
	Paint viscosity (cP)	Gloss	
		Dispersion time of mill base: 45 minutes (%)	Dispersion time of mill base: 90 minutes (%)
Comparative Example 71	1024	60	67
Comparative Example 72	1100	63	71
Comparative Example 73	998	61	69
Comparative Example 74	923	62	71
Comparative Example 75	768	59	66
Comparative Example 76	973	65	72
Comparative Example 77	998	68	75
Comparative Example 78	896	66	76
Comparative Example 79	1024	70	75
Comparative Example 80	896	68	74
Comparative Example 81	923	66	75
Comparative Example 82	973	65	72
Comparative Example 83	896	68	73
Comparative Example 84	819	68	74

Table 12 (continued)

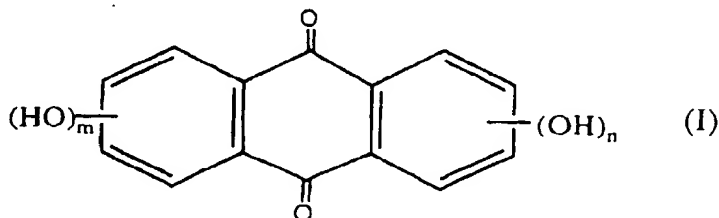
Comparative Examples	Properties of water-based paint		
	Dispersion stability (absolute value of reduction percentage of gloss) (%)	Storage stability (%)	Zeta potential (mV)
Comparative Example 71	18	66	-14.7
Comparative Example 72	20	72	-15.6
Comparative Example 73	15	68	-21.3
Comparative Example 74	21	71	-18.8
Comparative Example 75	23	56	-10.5
Comparative Example 76	16	70	-19.6
Comparative Example 77	18	65	-21.2
Comparative Example 78	17	60	-23.8
Comparative Example 79	15	62	-19.8
Comparative Example 80	18	62	-18.6
Comparative Example 81	17	63	-17.8
Comparative Example 82	16	68	-25.3
Comparative Example 83	14	70	-28.6
Comparative Example 84	14	72	-27.9

Claims

1. A pigment comprising:

a pigment particle as the core particle;

a lower coat on at least part of the surface of said pigment particle, comprising squaric acid and/or a polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I):



wherein m is 0 or an integer of 1 to 4, n is 0 or an integer of 1 to 4 and m+n is an integer of 2 to 4; and an upper coat on at least part of the surface of said coated particle, comprising at least one alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II):



wherein q is an integer of 2 to 10.

2. A pigment according to claim 1, wherein said pigment particle is a white pigment particle, black pigment particle, yellow pigment particle, orange pigment particle, brown pigment particle, red pigment particle, violet pigment particle, blue pigment particle or green pigment particle.

3. A pigment according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said pigment particle is a particle of zinc white, white lead, basic lead sulfate, lead sulfate, lithopone, zinc sulfide, titanium dioxide, antimony oxide, carbon black, graphite, black iron oxide, chrome yellow, zinc yellow, barium chromate, cadmium yellow, yellow iron oxide hydroxide, ochre, titan yellow, lead cyanamide, calcium plumbate, chrome orange, chrome vermillion, brown iron oxide, umber, red iron oxide, red lead, vermillion, cadmium red, cadmium mercury red, antimony vermillion, cobalt violet deep, cobalt violet light, manganese violet, ultramarine, Prussian blue, cobalt blue, cerulean blue, chrome green (prussian blue+chrome yellow), zinc green (zinc yellow+prussian blue), chromium oxide green, veridian, emerald green or cobalt green.

4. A pigment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the amount of the said squaric acid and/or polyol is 0.01 to 10 % by weight, calculated as carbon based on the total weight of the pigment, and the amount of the said alkylene glycol is 0.01 to 10 % by weight, calculated as carbon based on the total weight of the pigment.

5. A pigment according to any one of the preceding claims, which has an average particle size of from 0.01 to 10 μm and a BET specific surface area of from 0.1 to 80 m^2/g .

6. A process for producing a pigment, comprising:

(i) mixing, as a dispersing solvent, water or alcohol and pigment particles with squaric acid and/or a polyol as defined in claim 1 followed by filtering and drying, thereby to form a lower coat comprising squaric acid and/or the said polyol on at least part of the surface of said pigment particle; and

(ii) mixing the obtained pigment particles with at least one alkylene glycol as defined in claim 1, thereby to form an upper coat comprising the alkylene glycol on at least part of the surface of said particle.

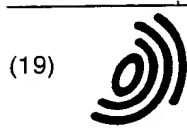
7. A paint comprising a pigment according to any one of claims 1 to 5 or a pigment obtained according to the process

of claim 6 and a paint base material.

8. A paint according to claim 7, wherein the content of said pigment is from 10 to 90 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the paint base material.

9. A paint according to claim 7 or 8, wherein said paint is a water-based paint.

10. Use of a pigment according to any one of claims 1 to 5 in a paint.



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 0 863 188 A3**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(88) Date of publication A3:
15.09.1999 Bulletin 1999/37

(51) Int Cl.⁶: **C09C 3/08**, C09B 67/00,
C09D 7/12

(43) Date of publication A2:
09.09.1998 Bulletin 1998/37

(21) Application number: **98301626.2**

(22) Date of filing: **05.03.1998**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

- Ohsugi, Mineko
Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken (JP)
- Morii, Hiroko
Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken (JP)
- Kamigaki, Mamoru
Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken (JP)

(30) Priority: **06.03.1997 JP 7067297**

(71) Applicant: **TODA KOGYO CORP.**
Hiroshima-shi Hiroshima-ken (JP)

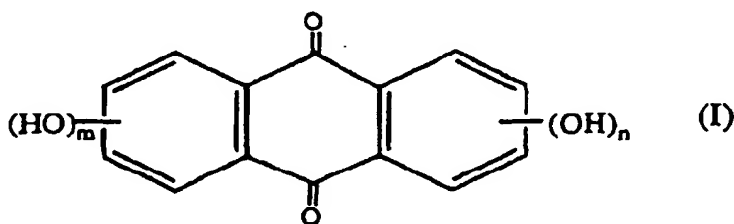
(74) Representative: **Woods, Geoffrey Corlett**
J.A. KEMP & CO.
Gray's Inn
14 South Square
London WC1R 5LX (GB)

(72) Inventors:
• Hayashi, Kazuyuki
Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken (JP)

(54) **Pigment, process for producing the same and paint using the same**

(57) A pigment for use in paints comprises:

a pigment particle as the core particle;
a lower coat on at least part of the surface of said pigment particle, comprising squaric acid and/or a polyol having an anthraquinone skeleton represented by the general formula (I):



wherein m is 0 or an integer of 1 to 4, n is 0 or an integer of 1 to 4 and m+n is an integer of 2 to 4;
and

an upper coat on at least part of the surface of said coated particle, comprising at least one alkylene glycol represented by the general formula (II):



wherein q is an integer of 2 to 10.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 98 30 1626

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	EP 0 699 721 A (TODA KOGYO CORP.) 6 March 1996 (1996-03-06) * claims 4-8,11,15; table 1 * D & US 5 686 012 A (...)	1-7,10	C09C3/08 C09B67/00 C09D7/12
A	GB 2 248 841 A (AEI CABLES) 22 April 1992 (1992-04-22) * page 2, paragraphs 6,8 *	1	
A	DE 28 24 416 A (HENKEL) 13 December 1979 (1979-12-13) * claim 1 *	1	
A	EP 0 595 471 A (TIOXIDE GROUP SERVICES) 4 May 1994 (1994-05-04) * claim 17 *	1	
D,A	DATABASE WPI Week 9340 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 93-314708 XP002110092 & JP 05 225552 A (SONY), 3 September 1993 (1993-09-03) * abstract *	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) C09C C09B C09D
D,A	DATABASE WPI Week 9340 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 93-314709 XP002110093 & JP 05 225553 A (SONY), 3 September 1993 (1993-09-03) * abstract *	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 23 July 1999	Examiner Van Bellingen, I
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03/82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 98 30 1626

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

23-07-1999

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 699721 A	06-03-1996	JP 8120191 A	14-05-1996
		US 5686012 A	11-11-1997
GB 2248841 A	22-04-1992	NONE	
DE 2824416 A	13-12-1979	NONE	
EP 595471 A	04-05-1994	AT 138965 T	15-06-1996
		AU 665674 B	11-01-1996
		AU 4867493 A	05-05-1994
		CA 2107193 A	25-04-1994
		CN 1086232 A	04-05-1994
		DE 69302988 D	11-07-1996
		DE 69302988 T	10-10-1996
		DK 595471 T	01-07-1996
		ES 2088235 T	01-08-1996
		FI 934686 A	25-04-1994
		GB 2271765 A,B	27-04-1994
		JP 6192593 A	12-07-1994
		NO 933781 A	25-04-1994
		ZA 9307305 A	22-04-1994
JP 5225552 A	03-09-1993	NONE	
JP 5225553 A	03-09-1993	NONE	

EPO FORM P0469

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)